

# Cherry County Independent.

## VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

### BODIES IN A BARREL

#### CHICAGO POLICE MAKE A GREW-SOME DISCOVERY.

One Body that of an Old Man and the Other that of a Baby—Only One Slight Clew to the Mysterious Crime—Other Items.

#### Two Bodies In a Barrel.

Carefully concealed in a barrel and covered with a mass of old rags and cotton, the dead bodies of a gray haired man and a new born babe were found in an alley in Hyde Park, Chicago. Only one clew is in their possession, and on the discovery of the identity of a woman as yet unknown to the police, depends the possible solution of the mystery.

The office in Rolston's Hyde Park morgue was rung up by telephone and a woman asked if the body of a man had been found in Hyde Park. The office attendant replied in the negative and then questioned the woman, but his best effort failed to get any information of a decided character, although she told the clerk she was looking for a man who was missing.

Four hours later the barrel, with its ghastly contents was discovered. The body of the man tallied in almost every respect with the description furnished by the mysterious woman over the telephone wire, and the police unhesitatingly connected her with the case.

In the barrel also was the body of a boy not over 10 days old.

J. A. Nurse, residing in Prairie Avenue, in the alley at the rear of his house discovered a barrel which aroused his curiosity. Breaking open the head of the barrel he was horrified on finding the hacked body of an old man. It was entirely nude and frightfully mutilated.

The head and trunk gave every evidence of foul play, the skull showing several deep wounds. On the left forehead were tattooed five spots close together. After the several pieces of the body had been lifted from the barrel the body of the baby was found. It was nude, save for a thin flannel shirt, and there were two marks on the side of the head, apparently made with a blunt instrument.

The body of the elder male was that of a man between 65 and 70 years of age.

#### GROVER MAKES APOLOGY.

#### Didn't Know Olney Gave Out the Cuban Policy Statement.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald says: The National Capital has had a good laugh at the expense of President Cleveland, in which the President is said to have joined. The joke on the chief magistrate is that he committed the blunder of rushing impulsively into print in such a way that he afterward found it necessary to apologize for his utterances.

Fears have been expressed in well-informed circles that on account of the card which the President had given to the newspapers stating that he knew nothing of the semi-official "deliverance" on the Cuban question recently published and that he was quite able to define his own position on public questions, might lead to trouble between the President and his Secretary of State.

Secretary Olney was at the White House for an hour Saturday, and after his return to the State Department was in the best spirits. While he declined to discuss the affair at all, he did not deny there was any friction between himself and the President.

It is said on good authority that the President laughingly expressed his regret for the publication, and assured Mr. Olney that there was not the slightest intention to put an affront upon him. This apology was accepted by the Secretary of State, and peace reigns and the administration goes on as before.

#### KILLS FOUR "REGULATORS."

#### Florida Farmer Gives a Mob a Hot Reception.

In a desperate battle with regulators Bowen Sykes, near Plant City, Fla., shot four men fatally and wounded six others more or less seriously.

Sykes lives in the Peru neighborhood and for some cause incurred the enmity of his neighbors. Within the past ten days he has received notice to leave under threats of death. Sykes determined not to leave, and prepared to defend himself against the expected attack. The attack came next morning, when a mob of fifteen masked men broke down the door and entered Sykes' home. Sykes was ready, and, as the regulators entered, he opened fire with a Winchester. Sykes fired as rapidly as possible, and soon four of the regulators were down and the others fled in terror. Sykes continued to fire at the fugitives as long as they were in range, and six others were wounded.

Admiral Walker Dangerously Ill. Rear Admiral Henry Walker, U. S. N., retired, is very low with grip at his home in Brooklyn, and owing to his advanced age, 83 years, his death is believed to be but a matter of a short time.

#### Imitate Spanish Students.

The undergraduates of Princeton University burned in effigy the King of Spain, in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street and later was torn to pieces in the center of the campus.

#### Jealous Husband's Crime.

Andrew Wharton, a horse trader at St. Louis, Mo., murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. Wharton accused his wife of infidelity, and in a fit of jealousy killed her while she was asleep.

#### WEYLER IS OUTGENERATED.

#### Plan to Corner the Cuban Armies is a Big Failure.

Nobody in Cuba has paid much attention to the reports from the field of operations lately. Washington and Madrid have been the sole centers of interest. Yet within a few days Gomez and Maceo have achieved another of their successes in the face of strong opposing columns which made the world wonder how it could be done.

Gen. Weyler apparently believing he had driven them to their stronghold in the everglades of Cienaga de Sepala, has been hurrying thousands of troops into Santa Clara by land and sea with the one purpose of hemming the enemy in at that point. Gen. Pando, in command in Santa Clara, only waited the arrival of these troops to strike hard blows. But Gomez and Maceo, having left in the everglade hospitals all their wounded, strengthened forces with new troops fresh from Puerto Principe and San Diego and then, while the Spanish battalions were enroute to catch them, they unexpectedly turned west again, slipping past all obstructions with only a few skirmishes. Now Gomez is in the heart of Matanzas and Maceo is once more almost at the gates of the capital. Trains have been fired on just beyond the city on the Matanzas road, and on Monday night there was a sharp skirmish only three miles beyond the suburbs of Jesus del Monte, a little settlement to which Havana horse cars and omnibuses make regular trips. There has been no official report of the affair given out.

#### LAUNCHING OF THE IOWA.

#### Big Battleship Will Be Set Afloat This Month.

On Saturday, March 28, it is probable that all the Iowa delegation in Washington, Senators and Representatives, will visit Philadelphia. The magnet to attract them will be the launch of the greatest addition yet made to the American navy, the battleship Iowa, the best of her class ever put upon the stocks in any shipyard in the world.

When the last inquiry was made of the Cramps it was stated that the launch would not occur until some time in May, but owing to the possibility of trouble growing out of the Cuban situation work has been ordered pushed, and now it has progressed so far that the blocks will be cut from under her keel on the last Saturday in the present month. Gov. Drake and his staff will in all probability be present and the chances are that the Governor's daughter will christen the ship.

#### BURN STARS AND STRIPES.

#### Madrid Students Publicly Insult the Stars and Stripes.

There have been renewed disturbances in Madrid and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States Government. The students of the university seem to have been the offenders or the leaders in the demonstration.

In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the Government the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their unfriendly sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid university and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting after making several arrests.

As a result the cabinet council has decided to temporarily close the universities. It was also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

#### VENEZUELA'S TIME UP.

#### The Ninety Days Given by England to Yield Are Over.

The ninety days allowed Venezuela to answer the demand for indemnity for the arrest of the English officials, Barnes and Baker, on the Uruan River, in December, 1894, have expired.

The Government will not speak officially, but the highest authority is given for the statement that Venezuela has refused to pay the indemnity, declaring the question of the arrest and the boundary dispute cannot be separated. To pay the indemnity would be to recognize British sovereignty over Venezuelan territory.

It is believed that unless Pauncefote and Minister Andrade can arrange matters satisfactorily in Washington England will use force to collect the money, treating the arrests as distinct from the boundary.

#### "Fitz" Avoids Corbett.

It is officially announced that Bob Fitzsimmons has cancelled his date at the Pittsburgh Academy of Music next week. Jim Corbett was to be in that town at the same time, and a report from New York says that Corbett was to have met Fitzsimmons and punched his face if possible while there.

This story was told Fitz before he went on with Maher at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night and he at once pushed ahead his Pittsburgh date until April.

#### Counterfeiters Trapped.

Three "green goods" men and a satchel filled with new money amounting to \$25,000 were captured by postal inspectors at Chicago. There were four men in the party, one of whom escaped in the melee when the raid was made. The names given by the captured men are: Charles Herd, Albert Gray and Frank Smith.

#### Holmes Must Hang.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has overruled all the assignments of error in the case of H. H. Holmes, sentenced to death for the murder of B. F. Peitzel, and confirmed the judgement of the court below. It is believed Gov. Hastings will fix an early day for the execution.

#### Coal Miners Settle on a Rate.

President Rathford of the Ohio mine workers has issued a circular to the miners telling them to consider themselves working for 61 cents per ton. There is every promise that the rate will remain at this for one year.

#### Mrs. Parnell Will Go to Ireland.

Mrs. Delia T. Parnell is at present at Bordentown, N. J., the guest of the family of J. M. Steele, where she will remain for a few days to settle some business and then sail for Ireland.

#### Famous Double Carnation.

A New York florist, for the sole right to the famous double carnation known as the "Murella," has paid its discoverer

\$10,000. The flower has been raised and owned entirely by a firm having a large greenhouse near Grand Rapids, Mich. The "Murella" is one of the most beautiful carnations ever seen, being large and of a deep red color. The senior member of the firm has been working on it for many years and brought it out only last year. After taking several prizes at floral shows he began to receive offers from prominent florists.

#### THE SITUATION IN TRADE.

#### Little Change Noticeable During the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The Cuban resolutions and the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio were events of sufficient importance to affect almost any genuine market, especially for securities. It therefore argues either remarkable strength of conditions or an entire want of life and genuineness in the market that the prices of the sixty most active railroad stocks, which averaged \$49.74 per share February 1, have never fallen since that date to lower than \$49.35, nor risen above \$50.85 per share. The industries all report a slightly lower range of prices. Prices of wool have declined, according to the quotations printed by Coates Bros of Philadelphia, an average of 2.4 per cent. within the month of February, presumably because of the failure of the proposed tariff bill, which included duties on wool. There is also a retarding effect from the further reductions which have been made in prices of cotton goods, although it does not appear that the concessions have thus far been successful in calling out new business. Reports are frequent that many of the largest mills are about to stop production for a time in order to give the market opportunity to clear itself.

Failures for the week have been 255 in the United States, against 234 last year, and 68 in Canada, against 58 last year.

#### THAT JOINT PARADE.

#### United Confederates Commander-in-Chief on Walker's Action.

The decision published by Gen. Walker, commander of the G. A. R., in reference to the proposed joint parade in New York July 4, was called to the attention of Senator Gordon of Georgia, who has been commander-in-chief of the United Confederates ever since its organization. He was asked if he proposed to take any action looking to a change in the date of the next annual meeting of the confederates at Richmond June 30, July 1 and 2. Gen. Gordon replied:

"This date was finally decided upon in order to permit the confederates who came from farther south to go to New York immediately after the adjournment to take part in a joint parade, but I see no reason for changing the date of our reunion, which was called to meet at Richmond by the last annual meeting at Houston, Tex., and although the date could legally be changed by me, yet I shall not do so unless I find it the wish of a majority of the United Confederate Veterans' camp, and best suited to the convention."

"I do not wish, however, to discuss the action of Gen. Walker. It has been my effort since the war to cultivate most cordial relations between the soldiers of the two armies and between the people of both sections. I am glad to know I have had the cordial sympathy and approval of my old comrades in this effort, and I wish also to add in this connection that I have had the most cordial manifestations of a like sentiment on the part of the great body of the Union soldiers."

#### FAMILY OF SEVEN KILLED.

#### Wisconsin Fire Results in the Death of Seven Persons.

The house of G. H. Oldhouse, at Harold, five miles from Alma, Wis., was destroyed by fire, causing the death of the family of seven persons, father and mother and five children. There was some talk that the fire was caused by a robber who might have set fire to the house to cover his tracks after murdering the family for money, amounting to \$500, which Mr. Oldhouse is known to have had in the house. As the money has already been found in the ruins this theory does not appear probable. From the position in which the bodies were found all except Mr. Oldhouse died in their beds from suffocation. The father's body was found near a window in a room adjoining the bedroom.

#### Prairie Fires in Oklahoma.

Damaging prairie fires have been raging for six days in the Ponca, Otoe and Osage Indian countries, in the eastern part of the Cherokee strip. In the Osage country a white woman was burned to death and half a dozen houses and much stock destroyed.

#### Prussian Mine Disaster.

Seventy-one bodies of victims of the Cleophas mine disaster at Cottwitz, Prussia, have been brought to the surface. It is believed fifty are still unaccounted for.

#### Committeeman Campbell Dead.

W. J. Campbell of Illinois, a member of the Republican National Committee, died at Chicago of pneumonia.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

St. Louis—Cattle: Stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$3.82½. Grain: Wheat, 49c to 52c; corn, 17c to 19c; oats, 13c to 15c. Rye, 20c to 25c; flax, 80c; hay, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butter, 13c to 14c; eggs, 7½c.

Chicago—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.30 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.80; Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.22½. Grain: Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65½c to 66½c; No. 2 red, 69½c to 69½c; corn, No. 2, 23½c to 24c; No. 2, 20c; rye, No. 2, 39½c; flax, No. 1, 89½c; timothy, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Kansas City—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.15 to \$4.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.90. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.60 to \$3.75. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

South Omaha—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.20 to \$4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.70. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$3.85 to \$3.95.

St. Paul—Cattle: Beef steers, \$3.25 to \$3.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Hogs: Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.82.

Minneapolis Grain—Wheat: May, 62½c to 63½c; No. 1 hard, on track, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c.

## SENATE AND HOUSE.

### WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Measures of Importance Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

#### Daily Report of the Work.

The House spent the entire day on the 4th fixing the salaries of the United States district attorneys by the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system. The salaries for the district attorneys were fixed in part as follows: Illinois, northern district, \$5,000; southern district, \$4,000. Indiana, \$5,000. Iowa, northern district and southern district, \$4,000. Michigan, eastern district, \$4,000; western district, \$3,000. Minnesota, \$4,000. Missouri, eastern and western districts, \$4,000 each. Nebraska, \$3,500. Ohio, northern and southern districts, \$4,000. South Dakota, \$3,500. Wisconsin, eastern district, \$4,000; western district, \$3,000. The request of the Senate for a conference on the Cuban resolutions was received, but not acted upon.

The Senate on the 4th began the consideration of the Dupont election case from Delaware. Senator Mitchell spoke in favor of seating Mr. Dupont but no action was taken. The Cuban resolution went to conference as a result of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Messrs. Sherman, Morgan & Lodge were named as Senate conferees. A number of bills were passed and at 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Interest in the debate over the legislative appropriation bill in the House on the 4th was completely overshadowed by a sensational attack made upon President Cleveland by Mr. Hartman of Montana, who felt himself personally aggrieved by Mr. Cleveland's utterances at the Presbyterian Home Mission meeting in New York, and who seized the opportunity allowed by the latitude of the debate on appropriation bills to repel the idea that the western states were the home of evil influences. The House then resumed the consideration of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill. Debate was interrupted to allow the Speaker to appoint as conferees on the Cuban resolutions Messrs. Hitt of Illinois, Adams of Pennsylvania and McCree of Kentucky. After the committee rose, without finishing consideration of the bill, a bill was passed appropriating \$26,000 for the reconstruction of the Rock Island, Ill., bridge and then, at 5:20 p. m., the House adjourned.

Far a time on the 5th it looked as though the Cuban question would be finally disposed of in the Senate by agreeing to the conference report accepting the House resolutions. At the conclusion of Senator Mitchell's elaborate argument on the Dupont case, Senator Sherman presented the report of the conferees and asked for immediate action. It was then 3 o'clock, not more than a dozen senators were in the hall. Senator Hale suggested that it was undesirable to crowd through a resolution of this magnitude at a late hour and with an empty Senate. This brought considerable sharp debate. Senator Chandler, who had not before been heard on Cuba, declared himself in favor of not only recognizing, but of maintaining the independence of Cuba, even if it resulted in war with Spain. Senator Hawley expressed sympathy with the public feeling against Spain, yet he feared the earnestness and energy of the United States would involve us in war, not only with Spain but other European countries. Senator Sherman concluded to let the subject go over until Monday, the Senate having agreed to adjourn until then, and he gave notice that he would call up the report during the morning hour.

The House on the 6th passed the legislative appropriation bill which has been under consideration for a week. Most of the time, however, was consumed in the consideration of the amendment to abolish the fee system. This amendment was perfected and adopted. The House then on the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Loud of California, chairman of the committee, who was in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The bill is the largest of the annual supply bills. It carries \$19,948,757—\$2,874,142 less than the estimates, and \$2,777,706 more than the current law carries. Mr. Quigg of New York asked whether it would be possible under the provisions of the present bill for the Postoffice Department to continue what is denominated "the spy system" for surveillance over carriers, etc. Mr. Loud, in reply, explained that the committee did not desire any official of the Government to embark in new enterprises, and therefore the appropriation used by the first assistant postmaster general to employ inspectors has been segregated, so that money could not be used by him for the purpose. But Mr. Loud said he agreed with the first assistant postmaster general fully as to the principle of adequate supervision of the postal service. He thought it would benefit the whole service, but the committee had decided that it was not desirable to divide the inspecting force and had, therefore, cut off the force under the first assistant postmaster general and increased the regular force under the fourth assistant postmaster general by making provision for thirty additional inspectors. Without completing the general debate the committee rose and recess was taken until 3 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of the private pension bills.

#### Prayer in War Time.

Editor F. W. Woolard, of the Carmi (Ill.) Times, was one of a group who were swapping stories at the Alhambra. The drift of the conversation was upon incidents which had impressed the narrators while here during and after the war. "I once heard a remarkable prayer from an old negro," said Editor Woolard. "It was at the time Sherman had pushed through Georgia, and everybody was 'cussing' him constantly. The old man had unconsciously absorbed the language of his master, although his sympathies were all the other way. He was in the midst of what the irreverent sometimes style a 'trash meetin' when he lifted his eyes to heaven and exclaimed as a grand finale, 'And now, Lawd, bless dem whut dun freed de po' nigger—bless dem donn Yankees.' He was in dead earnest, and saw nothing ludicrous in his words. It was what he always heard them called."—Atlanta Journal.

#### It has been estimated,

says W. H. Lamaster, "that a cannon ball moving with a velocity of 500 miles an hour, and leaving our earth at a certain time and traveling in the direction of the nearest fixed star, would not reach it in less than 4,500,000 years; and yet there are stars in the heavens and visible through telescopes that would require a cannon ball moving with the same velocity at least 500,000,000 years to reach them."

The farms of Arkansas produced in 1889 \$53,128,153 worth of cotton and grains.

In 1889 there were 28,320,677 acres of oats sown and a yield of 809,250,691 bushels.

All grand thoughts come from the heart.—Vauvenargues.

There can be no high civility without a deep morality.—Emerson.

Nature is but a name for an effect whose cause is God.—Cowper.

Poetry is itself a thing of God. He made His prophets poets.—Bailey.

All power, even the most despotic, rests ultimately on opinion.—Hume.

## GROVER IS FOR MISSIONS.

### President Presides Over the Presbyterian Meeting in New York.

President Cleveland appeared at Carnegie Hall, New York, in the unique roll of chairman of a meeting held by Presbyterians in the interest of home missions.

In assuming the chair Mr. Cleveland made an earnest address in favor of the movement and gave a sympathetic reference to the distressing situation in Armenia. Every available spot in the hall was thronged and an overflow meeting was held in the lower hall. The platform was crowded with prominent ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church. When President Cleveland appeared at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, he was received with tumultuous applause, the whole audience rising and waving handkerchiefs. When the applause had subsided Dr. Hall introduced President Cleveland as chairman of the meeting, whereupon the applause was renewed again and again.

"It is not only as your fellow citizen, but as the chief executive officer of your government, that I desire to speak," said President Cleveland, "for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort."

At the headquarters of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions it was announced the following day that the meeting at Carnegie Hall netted about \$5,800. Recording Secretary Oscar E. Boyd stated that many persons present at the meeting, but who made no contributions at that



THE PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING.

time, have signified their intention of sending in contributions within the next few days. Altogether it is expected that fully \$25,000 will be realized as a result of the meeting.

This meeting was the opening gun of a big home mission campaign throughout the United States. It was the precursor of meetings which are to be held to stimulate interest in mission work by the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, the first formed in the United States; of Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, St. Louis and other cities. It was the Presbytery of New York, the richest and in some respects the most important of them all, though not the oldest—it dates back only to 1838—which undertook to set the ball rolling, and it has certainly succeeded.

#### GOVERNOR GREENHALGE DEAD.

#### Massachusetts' Executive Succumbs to Illness at Lowell.

Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, died at Lowell, after two weeks' illness, of paralysis and acute kidney troubles. Throughout the commonwealth bells were tolled, and the whole people are in mourning.

Gov. Greenhalge was of English birth, but came with his parents to this country in his childhood.

He was graduated from Harvard University in 1862. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, at which he took high rank as a counselor and advocate. He was elected to Congress from the eighth district in 1888, having previous to that time occupied the offices of City Solicitor of Lowell, Mayor of the city and member of the Legislature. He was elected Governor three successive times. For the first time in over twenty years the gubernatorial chair is vacant. The Lieutenant Governor will act as Governor during the unexpired term.

#### W. J. Campbell.

William J. Campbell, the Republican national committeeman from Illinois, and for years prominent in the councils of the Republican party, died at his home in a Chicago suburb, of pneumonia, after a short illness. The circumstances surrounding his death are peculiarly sad, as his wife and father are also at the point of death, and it was neglect of himself in watching them that brought about his fatal attack. He became a member of the Republican committee in 1891 and in June, 1892, was unanimously elected chairman, but resigned soon after on account of private business. He served as State Senator from 1878 to 1886, and was one of the most successful lawyers in the West. He was 44 years old.

#### Archbishop Kenrick.

Peter Richard Kenrick, who for over half a century prior to three years ago was Catholic archbishop of the St. Louis diocese, died Wednesday in the 90th year of his age. The old gentleman had been in very feeble health for several years, and about two and a half years ago Bishop Kain of Wheeling was elected to an archbishopric and sent to relieve him.

The demonstration at Queen's Hall, London, in favor of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was not large, being mostly made up of women. Resolutions were adopted favoring an international treaty.

At Bragg's, I. T. Jack Chewil, a desperado wanted for the murder of Michael Cushing, a peddler, slew Gano Adair and Hiram Stevens, Cherokee deputies who were attempting to arrest him, and escaped.

# THE MAN OF THE HOUR



Menelik II, Emperor of Shoa and Abyssinia.

King of Kings in all Africa and monarch of Ethiopia, is the man who is causing all the trouble to Italy by not allowing that country to "protect" him. Menelik has an idea that he is thoroughly capable of protecting himself and proposes to do it on his own ground rather than trade off all his real estate for "protection" of the European kind. This great ruler is, perhaps, the most interesting monarch in all the world. He claims to be a line descendant of the famous Queen of Sheba, and that his realms are the famous Ophir of the Scriptures. Whatever value may be in that claim, it is true that Menelik has the old-time idea of how to be a king. He has been able to teach a great European power a lesson which it will never forget. He has caused all the big ministers of state and potentates in Europe to open their eyes very wide and to realize that in him they have a real king to play with. Menelik is certainly a surprise to the King of Italy, and it is said that he will be the most important man in the game of chess which the European powers are ever playing. He was born in 1818 in his father's kingdom of Shoa. His mother was a beggar whom the king took a fancy to and married. He ruled in Shoa after having spent his youth in all sorts of wild adventures, and when King John of Abyssinia died in 1889 Menelik marched to Abyssinia, had himself crowned Emperor of Abyssinia and Shoa and proclaimed himself King of Kings. He was enabled to do this with Italian interference, but he later flung aside this alliance because, as he said, Italy desired to absorb his kingdom. The country he rules is very rich in gold, luxuriant in vegetation and in every way a desirable place. Its population is 3,000,000.

#### MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

#### Woman Who Won a Great Case After Years of Litigation.

The Supreme Court decision in the Stanford University case was a splendid victory for education, and the noble lady, who has practically sacrificed her life and given away a queenly fortune for the higher good of humanity, is well worthy of the congratulations which, no doubt, will be showered upon her from all parts of the country. The case was a singular one. Had it been decided against her she would have lost more than \$15,000,000, and the very life props of the splendid



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

university at Palo Alto would have been swept away and the money turned over to the United States Government.

The case was started in California to force the Stanford estate, represented by Stanford's widow, to pay to the United States some \$15,000,000 as the share of Stanford of the debt due the United States by the Central Pacific Railway, on the principle of stockholders' liability. Mrs. Stanford won in the lower courts and now the Supreme Court has affirmed their decisions, which are briefly that the stockholders of the Central Pacific are not individually liable for their shares of the debt.



Li Hing Chang has left Peking to attend the coronation of the czar at Moscow. Dr. Buhl, who was vice-president of the reichstag in 1889, is dead at Deidesheim.

Several churches, the postoffice and fifty buildings were left in ashes by a fire at Asperen, South Holland.

There was no truth in the report that Prince von Hohenlohe, the German chancellor, had arrived in London.

Losses aggregating \$1,500,000, insured for only \$190,000, were caused by the fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Great distress exists among the poor in consequence.

Seventy-one bodies of victims of the Cleophas coal mine disaster in Prussian Silesia have been found, and it is believed fifty persons are still unaccounted for.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, stated in the House of Commons that he did not believe anything would be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in proposing a monetary conference.